



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## CHURCH HISTORY

ROCKWELL, WM. WALKER (editor). *Papers of the American Society of Church History*. Second Series, Vol. V. New York: Putnam, 1917. lxx+147 pages. \$3.00.

Six valuable papers are included in the volume. The easy orators who eulogize the Protestant Reformers as champions of religious liberty will be sobered by reading the first of these contributions, in which Professor J. A. Faulkner, dealing with "The Reformers and Toleration," exhibits the views of Melancthon and Zwingli, views wholly opposed to freedom of conscience in religion and indicating a constitutional inability to distinguish between error of opinion and depravity of heart. The principle of freedom belonged, however, to the logic of their situation. The second paper in the volume, by Arthur Charles Howland, enables the reader to view the intolerant Reformers as an improvement, on a more cruel past. His "Criminal Procedure in the Church Courts of the Fifteenth Century as Illustrated by the Trial of Gilles de Rais" by the painful detail of a shocking episode reveals this still darker background of oppression, and apart from this relation is of value as a concrete presentation of a mediaeval situation.

All who share the growing modern interest in the Anabaptists will prize two more papers. Professor H. E. Dosker discusses the contents of the ten volumes of the *Bibliotheca Reformatoria Neerlandica* with reference to the Anabaptist movement, and from the same rich source Professor A. H. Newman presents a valuable study of "Adam Pastor, Antitrinitarian Antipaedobaptist."

In lighter vein Frederick John Foakes Jackson, now of Union Seminary, narrates the career of "English Church Historians." He deals with Lightfoot, Stubbs, Creighton, Acton, Maitland, Hodgkin, Overton, and Gwatkin. This entertaining paper is also profitable for the bibliographical data by which Dr. Jackson registers the scholarly production of these authors.

The final paper is by Professor Jesse Johnson on "Early Theological Education West of the Alleghanies." Dealing with the period before 1835, this record of pioneer schools is limited chiefly to Presbyterian institutions.

It is to be regretted that the financial resources of the American Society of Church History do not allow more ample publication. A publication fund would be a benefaction to American Scholarship.

F. A. C.

BREHAUT, ERNEST (translator). *History of the Franks by Gregory Bishop of Tours*. (Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1916. xxv+284 pages. \$2.50.

LOOMIS, LOUISE ROPES. *The Book of the Popes, I. To the Pontificate of Gregory I*. (Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1916. xxii+169 pages. \$2.00.

Within the past ten or fifteen years the apparatus of teaching mediaeval history has been greatly enlarged by the publication of numerous "source books." But convenient and even valuable as many of these are, all of them have had the defect of presenting merely translated excerpts, with the result that the student who might be sent to them for reading got no impression of historical continuity and could do little intensive study because of the "scrappiness" of the material.